

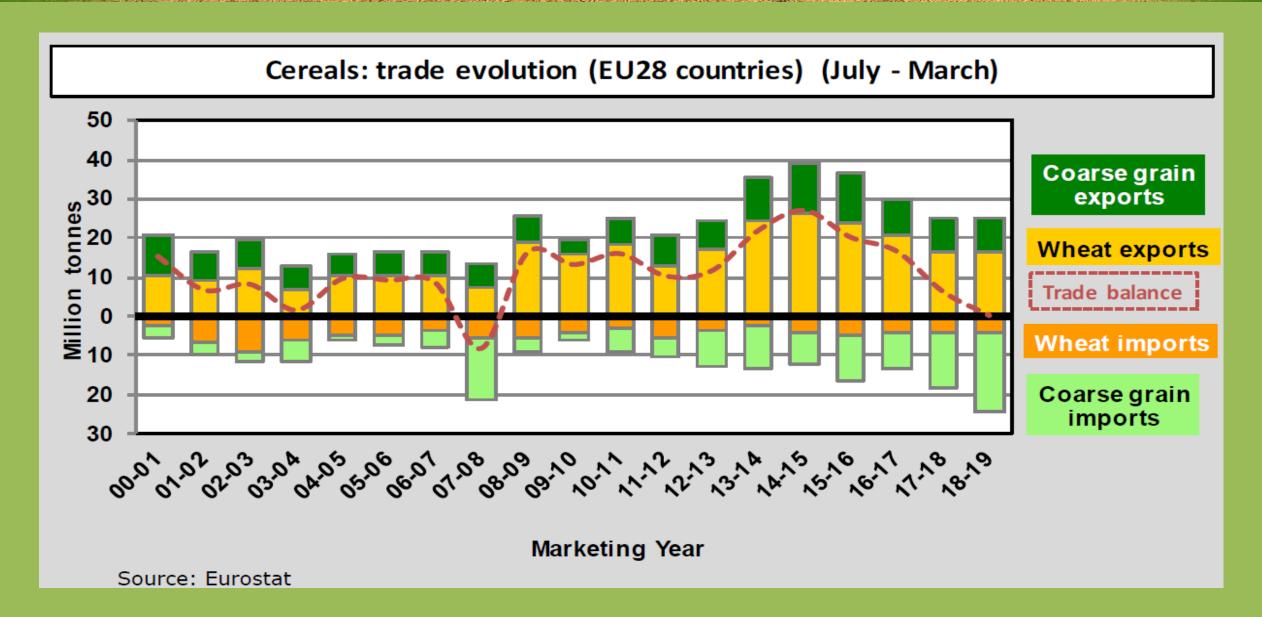


## World Population (regions) 2017, 2030, 2050, 2100 According to the average projection variant

REGION	2017	%	2030	2050	2100	%
Africa	1.256	17%	1.704	2.528	4.468	40%
Asia	4.504	60%	4.947	5.257	4.780	43%
Europe	742	10%	739	716	653	6%
South America	646	9%	718	780	712	6%
North America	361	5%	395	435	499	4%
Oceania	41	1%	48	57	72	1%
Total World	7.550	100%	8.551	9.773	11.184	100%

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.











# A Farm to Fork Strategy

for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

fair? healthy?

environmentally friendly?



# Where is Impact Assestment by EU COM?



# Controversy

EU agriculture is the only major system in the world that reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (by 20% since 1994). However, even within the EU, this path has been neither linear nor homogenous across Member States. In addition, the manufacturing, processing, retailing, packaging and transportation of food make a major contribution to air, soil and water pollution and GHG emissions, and has a profound impact on biodiversity.

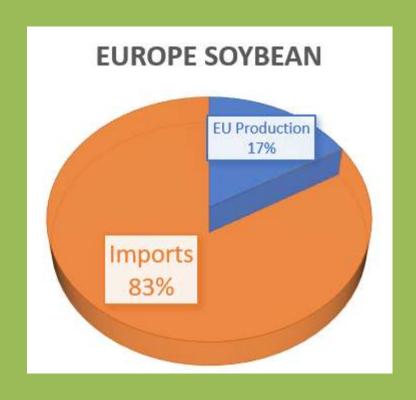
There is an urgent need to reduce dependency on pesticides and antimicrobials, reduce excess fertilisation, increase organic farming, improve animal welfare, and reverse biodiversity loss.



- The use of chemical pesticides The Commission will take additional action to reduce the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50% by 2030.
- The excess of nutrients (especially nitrogen & phosphorus) reduce use of fertilisers at least 20% by 2030
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) linked to the excessive and inappropriate use of antimicrobials in animal and human healthcare leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU/EEA every year21, and considerable healthcare costs. The Commission will therefore take action to reduce overall EU sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50% by 2030.
- The market for organic food is set to continue growing and organic farming needs to be further promoted. It has a positive impact on biodiversity, it creates jobs and attracts young farmers. Consumers recognise its value. This approach will help to reach the objective of at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and a significant increase in organic aquaculture.
- Agriculture is responsible for 10.3% of the EU's GHG emissions and nearly 70% of those come from the animal sector. Furthermore, the Commission is undertaking a review of the EU promotion programme for agricultural products, with a view to enhancing its contribution to sustainable production and consumption, and in line with the evolving diets. In relation to meat, that review should focus on how the EU can use its promotion programme to support the most sustainable,



OILSEEDS SUPPLY & DEMAND (thousand metric tonnes)								
	2020/21 proj.							
last updated: 30/04/2020	Rapeseed	Soya beans	Sunflower	TOTAL				
Beginning stocks	907	1,019	825	2,750				
Usable production	15,622	2,967	10,288	28,877				
Area (thousand ha)	5,289	997	4,414	(10,700)				
Yield (tonnes/ha)	2.95	2.98	2.33	2.70				
Imports (from third countries)	5,000	14,907	930	20,837				
Total supply	21,528	18,893	12,043	52,464				
Domestic use	20,400	17,755	10,673	48,828				
of which crushing	(19,692)	(15,671)	(9,443)	(44,806)				
Exports (to third countries)	328	239	545	1,112				
Total use	20,728	17,993	11,218	49,940				
Ending stocks	800	900	825	2,525				
Change in stocks	-107	-119	-	-226				

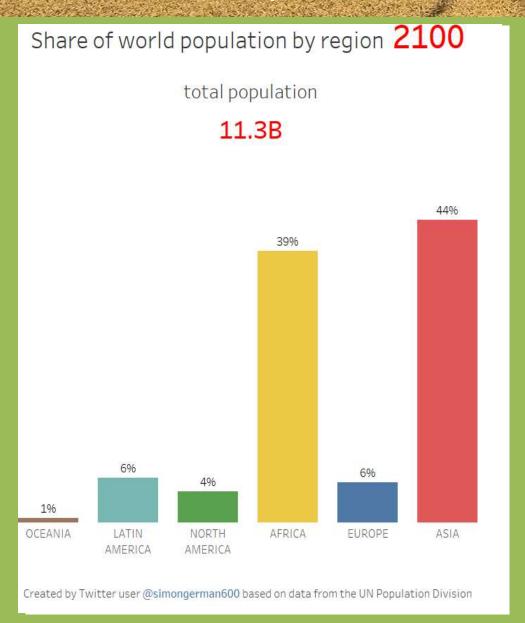




















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